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ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

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A F R I C A.

EGYPT.

M. MASPERO left Cairo, January 10, on his annual archæological tour in Upper Egypt. The probable site of Amu, the city of Apis, the capital of the third nome of Lower Egypt has been discovered, at Kom-el-Husn, three hours south of Naukratis (Kom Gaief), by means of two inscriptions.—*Academy*, Jan. 2.

Stele of Amenophis III.—In a letter to the London *Academy*, dated Jan. 4, 1886, and written at Siût, Prof. A. H. Sayce mentions the discovery by him, close by the famous tomb of the Colossus, of a stele of Amenophis III, dated the 2nd(3?) day of the month Payni, in the first year of his reign, stating that on this day the quarries had been opened by the king under the patronage of Thoth, the lord of Eshmunên, in order that he might embellish "the house of the feast of the new year," at Eshmunên. Amenophis is represented as standing before Thoth and Amun, to whom he is making an offering. The quarries, thus opened by Amenophis III, extend, from a point about a mile to the south of his stele, northwards to the cliffs above the ruins of Antinoópolis. They include the line of quarries above Dêr Abu Hannes; and some belong to the age of the Ptolemies, others to Roman times.

The quarries above Dêr Abu Hannes, so full of remains of the early Coptic Church, have been carefully explored by Prof. Sayce, who is able to trace a history of the locality from the fourth century, when the hermits Victor, Kolluthos, Silvanus, Makarios, etc., took up their residence

in the old quarries, to the time when pilgrimages were made to their tombs, and two of the quarries were turned into churches. The frescos here and in one of the chapels are earlier than the Arab conquest; and the internal arrangement of the churches is full of interest.—*Academy*, Jan. 23.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.—At the third annual meeting, held in London Oct. 28, 1885, Mr. John Evans, F. R. S., moved "that this meeting presents to the Fine Art Museum, of Boston, U. S. A.,—with sincere thanks to Rev. W. C. Winslow, Vice-President of the Egypt Exploration Fund,—a selection of antiquities discovered by Mr. Petrie and M. Naville." The motion was seconded by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, and thanks were given by Mr. Phelps, American Minister to England.—*Academy*, Nov. 7. These antiquities have recently arrived in Boston, and have already been placed in the Museum: a description of them may soon appear in the JOURNAL.

ABYDOS.—Prof. Maspero has cleared away the rubbish from the external walls of the temple of Seti on the southern and western sides.—*Academy*, Feb. 13.

CAIRO.—The famous Sphinx, which had been entirely covered up with about 20,000 cubic metres of sand, is being disengaged, and will be surrounded by a platform and a high wall to prevent further encroachments.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Feb. 26.

EKMEEN.—Prof. Sayce found here, in a tomb, three portrait figures, painted in the Roman costume, and about a foot and a half high, equal to the best paintings in the Pompeian collection at Naples.—*Academy*, Feb. 13.

KANOPOS.—Lieutenant Middlemass Bey has discovered in the ruins of Kanopos, near Abookeer, a well-preserved colossal red granite statue in a standing position, on the left of which is carved a pillar with the bust of a child. It has been uncovered, and Middlemass Bey has offered to transport it to Alexandria. As the hieroglyphs have not yet been deciphered, the identity of the statue has not been established.—*Egyptian Gazette*, Dec. 28; *Amer. Architect*, Feb. 20.

LUXOR.—The *Journal des Débats* of Dec. 6, 1885, gives a letter from M. Maspero, from which the *Courrier de l'Art* makes the following extract: "J'ai de bonnes nouvelles de Louqsor. M. Scott Moncrieff a décidé le Conseil des Ministres à considérer le déblayement comme une œuvre d'utilité publique. Un commissaire a été nommé pour exproprier les quelques maisons encore debout dans l'enceinte du temple et pour en indemniser les propriétaires aux frais de l'État. L'argent qui me reste de la souscription organisée par le *Journal des Débats* sera donc suffisant pour achever le gros œuvre et pour payer notre travail de cette année.

Il ne restera plus qu'à décider les cheikhs de la mosquée à s'en aller, ce qui ne sera peut-être aussi difficile qu'on pourrait le croire à première vue."

The work of uncovering the great temple is proceeding rapidly: some colossal granite statues of Rameses II have been brought to light, one being of exceptional finish and workmanship.—*Academy*, Feb. 13.

NAUKRATIS.—This season's excavations at Naukratis have already attained important results both in respect to topography and archæology. A colossal statue has been found with the inscription *Aam*, thus confirming the identification of the place with the chief of the Libyan Nomes. The excavation of the Greek cemetery has brought to light little beyond terracotta coffin-ornaments. A burial-place for animals has been found. The temples of Aphrodite and the Dioscuri are not yet completely excavated. Four columns of the temple of the Dioscuri have been found. They are of unburnt clay adorned with painted cattle. Also parts of the incrustation of the walls have come to light. In the temple of Aphrodite several votive vases of local manufacture were found.—*Berl. phil. Woch.* Jan. 16.

The excavations here were continued by Mr. Gardner, when Mr. Petrie left for his work in the eastern part of the Delta. The work on the temple of Aphrodite has led to the discovery that the two temples, whose different levels were found, were built on the walls of a yet earlier structure, which must take its place among the primitive Greek temples of Naukratis. In a trench, cut here, were found the finest specimens of Naukratis ware yet known. The great altar of the earliest temple was found in place.

The cemetery has lately been yielding finds of great interest: it is full of graves of all periods, from the sixth to the third century B. C. The coffins are either of earthenware or wood. Mirrors and lamps have, in several cases, been found; small vases too in great number, but not many of fine work. Later work on the temple of Aphrodite has led to the finding, among the strata of archaic pottery, of numerous archaic statuettes of terracotta or soft stone, all of which seem to belong at latest to the beginning of the VI century B. C.—*Academy*, Jan. 30 and Feb. 6.

TUNISIA.

During their exploration in Tunisia, in March and April of 1885, MM. Reinach and Babelon (cf. *JOURNAL*, vol. I. p. 222) discovered the sites of four ancient cities: *Uccula*, at Aïn-Durat, 18 kil. N. W. of Medjez-el-Bab; *Municipium Septimum liberum Aulodes*, 10 kil. N. of Uccula; *Thibar*, at Henchir-Hammâmet near Mt. Gorra; *Thimbure*,

at Kourbaria, 12 kil. from Thibar, on the road to Teboursouk.—*Revue Archéologique*, Sept.–Oct., 1885, p. 238.

MESHERASFA.—*Christian inscriptions.*—Three Christian inscriptions have been copied here by M. Poinssot:—(1) *C. Vetti. Auni et . . . et. soro|ribus . qui ante dormilerunt et. Iuliae maximae matris ve valente . aci . . . dan. ccclx et g III.* Its date is 369 of provincial era, corresponding to 408 A. D. The formula *qui ante* [me (or nos) in pace] *dormierunt* is new. (2) *De Di et Xpi Umbrius Felix. mag|fecit votum reddidit Do precaltur pro suis peccatis salu|ficetur ap ccclx et g III.* Date the same. (3) *D M S De Dei et Christi voluntas|pius Demetri una cum Domitias|sores marti V Lucciosa fecerunt . . .|patri sui Donati s. a anno* M. de Villefosse proposes to read, at the beginning of the two latter inscriptions, *De donis Dei*. Another interesting inscription of the year 419 comes from Arbal: *D. M.|L. Eppidius Cassus|qui nos precessit in p(ace)|et vicsit an(nos) p(lus)·m(inus) LXXIII|Uxor una cum filio fecerunt an(no) p(rovinciae) CCCLXXX.* Observe the *D. M.* and the *tria nomina*.—*Bulletin Trim. des Antiq. Africaines*, Oct., pp. 188–91.

ASIA.

CHINA.

Roman Coins.—It is reported that the curious discovery has been made, in the province of Shang-Si, of a collection of Roman coins embracing not less than thirteen reigns, between Tiberius and Aurelian.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Feb. 5.

ANNAM.

In the last number of the *JOURNAL* (vol. I, p. 423) the importance of M. Aymonier's researches in Cambodia was signalized. The inscriptions copied by him in Annam are still more interesting. He brought back from Quinhu rubbings of about fifty inscriptions, taken in the provinces of Binh Thuan, Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen and Binh Dinh, all belonging to the ancient kingdom of Champa (known to Marco Polo as Ciampa or Cyamba), which extended as far as Tonkin, and from which the Annamites issued to conquer the whole east coast of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. Its civilization was derived from India, including the introduction of several forms of Brahmanism and Buddhism. Some of the inscriptions are in Sanskrit, some in an old form of the Cham language, which is still spoken in the province of Binh Chuan; and the characters used are the alphabet of Southern India. The names are given of twenty kings, all terminating in —*varman*, whose reigns extend from 706 to

1358 of the Saka era: i. e., from 784 to 1436 A. D. Other inscriptions, which are not dated and which are written in a character much more archaic, probably go back to the seventh century A. D., and possibly even earlier. The dated inscriptions are full of historical evidence relating to the wars waged by the kingdom of Champa with Java, with Cambodia, with China, and with Annam.—*Academy*, Jan. 2.

ASIA MINOR.

The results of the two expeditions sent out at the expense of Count Lanckoronski for the archæological exploration of Pamphylia and Pisidia are beginning to be known. The first visited and explored in 1884 especially the sites of Adalia, Sylleion, Aspendos and Side, Selge and Sagalassos. The second expedition visited, during last summer, Termessos, Kremna, Perge, Sagalassos, Aspendos and Side. The results have been, a far more perfect map of Pamphylia, reaching as far north as the lake of Ejerdin; careful plans of cities; numerous architectural surveys (e. g., theatres of Aspendos, Side, Perge, Termessos, Sagalassos; odeums, gymnasiums, public fountains, temples, tombs); about 300 new inscriptions, mostly Greek, some in early dialects and having traces of the early native language in the proper names. An important work embodying all these discoveries is about to be published.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, Feb. 13.

EPHESOS.—It was known, from a Latin and Greek inscription published by Mr. Wood (*Ephesus*, Inscr. p. 2), that the wall surrounding the Augusteum was built in the year 6 B. C. under the proconsul C. Asinius Gallus. The following interesting inscription relating to it has recently come to light. Ὑπὲρ τῆς τοῦ [χωρίου ἡμῶν] | Ἀυτοκράτορος Τ[ίτου Καί] | σαρὸς ὕψις καὶ διαμονῆς τῆς | Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίας ἀποκατεστάθη τὸ βλαβὲν περιτείχισμα τοῦ Ἀύγουστήου, διατάξαντος Μάρκου Οὐλπίου Τραϊανοῦ τοῦ ἀνθυπάτου, ἐπιμεληθέντος Πομπωνίου Βάσσου τοῦ πρεσβυ[τοῦ], τῆς ἐπιχορηγίας γενομένης ἐκ τῶν | [ἱερῶν] | προσόδων, γραμματεύοντος Λου[κίου] Ἐρεννίου Περεγρεῖνου ἀγνοῦ τὸ β. This inscription tells us that the wall, having been damaged, was repaired under Titus by order of the proconsul M. Ulpius Trajanus (proconsul of Asia 79–80), father of the Emperor Trajan, through his legate Pomponius Bassus.—*Bulletin de Corresp. Hellénique*, Feb. 1886, p. 95.

MYTILENE.—The Turkish Governor, Fakry Bey, is engaged in clearing out the amphitheatre of Mytilene, which is said to have been the model of the Colosseum at Rome. He is also conducting archæological explorations on the island.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 16.

KYPROS.

The excavations carried on by Mr. Ohnefalsch Richter on the island of Kypros during 1885 have been of considerable importance, and,

though not yet fully published, a detailed report has been made, from Richter's materials, by M. Reinach in the *Revue Archéologique*. This report comprises all the work of Mr. Richter since 1880, but we will confine ourselves to that of 1885, at Idalion-Dali, Nikosia, and Tamassos.

IDALION-DALI.—The temple belongs to the Greco-Phœnician period, and must have been destroyed several centuries before our era. It comprised (1) the sanctuary; (2) the vestibule, containing the ex-votos; (3) the precinct for sacrifices. The sanctuary was consecrated to Aphrodite, and nearly all the statues found were female. Several hundred terracottas of many types were found: (1) praying female figures with raised arms, of Phœnician type (cf. figs. 376, 394-396, 403, of Perrot and Chipiez's third vol.); (2) female musicians; (3) priestesses, etc. All these are rudely made by hand. A second class of similar character are made partly from a mould and have hand-made arms and attributes added. A third class are entirely from a mould and represent especially the goddess in various aspects: the earliest represent her robed; and only where Phœnician influence was in the ascendant over the native was the undraped figure used. The most primitive terracottas of Dali are proto-Babylonian, then Assyrian, and finally Egyptian or Greco-Oriental; while the earliest statues in calcareous stone are Egyptian in style, those influenced by Phœnician art being later and inferior. The large terracottas are all richly colored, while the stone statues have only some red, and seldom yellow, coloring.

NIKOSIA.—*Necropolis of Hagia Paraskévi.*—Here were found most of the Kypriote vases now at Constantinople, and also a fine Assyro-Babylonian cylinder. Excavations were carried on here in August and September. Of the several hundred vases found only four are painted: all the others are without decoration, or have ornaments incised or in relief. The vases with reliefs form a most interesting group, which does not yet show any Phœnician influence and belongs to a very early age.

TAMASSOS.—Mr. Richter hopes to have discovered at *Hagios Janis tis Malluntas* (near Nikosia) the necropolis of Tamassos; gold jewelry, diadems, earrings, but no glass, have been found. Most of the vases are unpainted. The excavations are to continue.—SALOMON REINACH in the *Revue Archéologique*, 1885, II, pp. 340-364.

EUROPE.

GREECE.

ATHENS.—*Distribution of Antiquities.*—The Minister of Education has determined to distribute the antiquities stored in his office, as general

superintendent of antiquities. Some he will give to the Archæological Society, others to the Patissia Museum. There are sculptures, as well as terracottas, bronzes, and vases. The most famous piece is the so-called Lenormant Athena, discovered in 1859 west of the Pnyx. The collection has especial value for students, since the source of most of the pieces is officially established.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 21.

Museums.—Up to the present time antiquities have been distributed among a number of museums: (1) that on the Akropolis; (2) the Central or Patissia Museum; (3) the collection of the Archæological Society at the Polytechnikon. Beside these there were smaller collections in various places, and the collection of coins at the university. A new decree entirely changes this arrangement, and orders all antiquities, large and small, of every description, found in or brought to Athens, to be placed in the Central Museum, where they are to be chronologically arranged, and catalogues of them are to be printed. A select collection of casts from foreign museums is to make the series more complete. The only exception is made for antiquities (except inscriptions) found on the Akropolis: these are to be placed in the Museum of the Akropolis. An important change is the daily opening of all the museums; and an entrance-fee of 1 franc is charged, except on Saturdays and Sundays when the entrance is free. Archæologists, artists and students can obtain cards for free admittance.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 9.

The meeting of the Congress of Prehistoric Archæology and Anthropology, which was to take place in Athens this spring, has been definitely postponed. The Minister of Education, having been informed of this decision by the late Minister in Berlin M. Rangabé and Dr. Schliemann, has caused all preparations to be stopped.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 21.

AKROPOLIS.—*The recent discoveries*.—Toward the centre of the northern part of the Akropolis, between the Erechtheion and the Propylaia, the foundations of a building of unknown character had been partly uncovered by the French School some years ago. On Feb. 5th and 6th discoveries were made here of the greatest importance for the history of early Greek art. The most important are an entire series of painted statues of Athena belonging to the VI century B. C. Among other objects are several steles and three fluted columns with inscriptions giving several names of early sculptors. These discoveries have made a great sensation, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* by telegraph secured photographs, and obtained an article from the pen of Dr. Charles Waldstein, director of the Fitzwilliam Museum (Cambridge). Accounts have appeared in the *Ἀρχαίολογος* of Athens, the *London Times* (March 12), the *Courrier de l'Art* (Feb. 26); but the most complete is given in this issue of the

JOURNAL (pp. 61-5) by Mr. W. Miller, a member of the American School of Classical studies in Athens.

A colossal bronze statue has been found on the Akropolis. It is a draped female figure holding up her right hand as if taking an oath. Also a *terracotta slab*, 55 mm. thick, 51 cm. wide and 385 mm. high, upon which, in high relief, is the figure of a man wearing a breastplate and helmet. Traces of color are preserved. Above the head of the man is a very early inscription ΚΑΛΟΞ.—*Berl. phil. Woch.* Jan. 2.

Painting of the v cent. B. C.—Recent excavations on the Akropolis have brought to light a painting representing a warrior with helmet, shield and spear, accompanied by an archaic inscription. It is said to date back to the v cent. B. C.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Feb. 5.

Early Temple of Athena.—Dr. Doerpfeld opposes the universally accepted theory, that the great temple of Athena in early times stood on the site of the present Parthenon and was destroyed by the Persians before it was finished. Between the Parthenon and the Erechtheion, and by the latter, is a plateau 45 met. long by 22 wide, in which are remains of walls. In these walls Doerpfeld recognizes the remains of this great early Temple of Athena destroyed by the Persians. It was built of poros-stone and was peripteral in form: it has resemblances to the old temple of Dionysos in Athens and to that of Eleusis. The Erechtheion was built partly over this temple.—*Mittheilungen*, 1885, III, p. 275-77.

Prof. Rhusopulos has found a cup, on the white ground of which is Antigone in the act of rendering the last duties to her brother Polynikes who lies on the ground. The head of Antigone is of great beauty and in perfect preservation.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Feb. 5; *Berl. phil. Woch.* Feb. 20.

Church of St. Dionysios.—Excavations have recently been made about the old Christian church of St. Dionysios the Areopagite. The purpose of the digging was to find the old floor of the building. Many graves have been laid bare, containing colored-glass vases and a fragment of an old Greek relief. Two Doric, and one Byzantine, columns were found.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 21.

BOIOTIA (PERDIKOVRYSI).—*Temple of Apollon Ptoos.*—The statue found here, and mentioned in the JOURNAL (vol. I, p. 433), is illustrated in the *Bull. de Corr. Hellén.* (Jan. 1886) by M. Holleaux. It is of a greyish-white marble, and is broken below the knee, the present height being 1.30 met. It represents a man standing erect in a fixed attitude and is of the same type as the so-called Apollos of Orchomenos, Thera, Tenea, Delos, etc. These statues are divided into two groups, the one headed by those of Thera and Tenea, the other by that of Orchomenos. This statue of Perdikovrysi belongs to the latter group, but marks a great progress over the Apollon of Orchomenos. An entire series of statues similar in type,

some more ancient, some later than the one described, have been found, all belonging to the early Theban school. The earliest fragment appears to be the copy of a wooden ξόανον, of which only the lower part remains, with a fragmentary votive inscription: . . [ρ?]ον ἀνέθεξε τοῖ Ἀπό|λονι τοῖ Ἥτοι|εῖ| . . . οτος ἐποίησε. The third line contained the name of the sculptor. It is probably a work of the VII cent. B. C.

In the February number of the *Bulletin*, M. Holleaux illustrates a remarkable archaic head in white marble, slightly larger than natural size, which, he thinks, belongs to the earliest period of stone sculpture in Boiotia, when the technique was the same as that of the sculptors in wood; dry, hard and angular. It is similar to, though perhaps a little later than, the Apollon of Orchomenos.

The excavations in Boiotia have lately brought to light two bronze lions of archaic style and in good preservation, as well as an archaic stone statue of Apollon, and some *boustrophedon* inscriptions from which it appears that near the temple of the Ptoian Apollon was a sanctuary of Athena.—*Berl. phil. Woch.* Jan. 2.

DELOS.—The important discoveries made here by the French School were mentioned in the last number of the *JOURNAL* (I, p. 433). In the last number of the *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique* (Feb. 1886, pp. 102–135) M. Durrbach published some very important decrees of the III and II centuries, found there in July and August. The first, in honor of the Rhodian Athenodoros, is a new proof of the close relations that existed, after Alexander, between the two islands of Rhodos and Delos: while others show the extent of the sovereignty of Rhodos over the archipelago and the littoral at the close of the III and during the II century. The fourth stele contains (1) a decree of Delos, according to the Makedonian Admetos a crown and two bronze statues; (2) another, specifying that one statue should be placed at Delos, the other at his birthplace, Thessalonikê; (3) a decree of Thessalonikê, in accordance with the preceding. According to the text, one of these statues was to be placed at Delos in the interior of the temenos of Apollon, by the side of the altar of Zeus Polieus: the base of this statue has been found, thus determining an interesting point of Delian topography.

EUBOIA.—G. Lampakis, guardian of antiquities in Eretria and Chalkis, has made in his district some important discoveries, including several inscriptions and a life-size marble statue.—*Berl. phil. Woch.* Nov. 28.

KRETE.—The Greek Society of Herakleion has commenced excavating at the so-called *Zeus Grotto*, where an inscription has come to light which runs thus: Διὶ Ἰδαίῳ ἐδόχην Ἀστήρ Ἀλεξάνδρου.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 21.

ITALY.

PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

ALLUMIERE.—To the N. of *Poggio della Pozza*, and near the esplanade where the tombs of the first iron age were found, there has come to light, part way down Monte Rovello, a stratum of débris including many fragments of pottery of the Villanova type: this shows the vicinity, at a very early period, of an important centre of population connected with a metal-foundry. The discovery was made by Mr. A. Klitsche de la Grange.—*Bull. d. Istituto*, Oct. 1885.

CASTIGLIONE DEL LAGO.—In a hall-tomb some very interesting objects have been found, which have been bought for the Museum of Florence: (1) a cinerary urn of black ware in the shape of a rectangular temple, in evident imitation of wooden Etruscan buildings; the triangular pediment is decorated at the summit with a ram's head; in the centre of the rib of the roof is a panther's head: (2) another cinerary urn, partly of Korinthian and partly of Etruscan type: (3–8) cups, kyathoi and skyphoi of various types, Italo-Pelasgic, Etruscan proper, and Greco-Oriental: (9–10) two proto-Korinthian vases, alabastron and aryballos: (11–17) bronzes: (18–19) objects in bone. These objects were placed in a main chamber cut in the tufa and in two accessory cells or niches. The first cinerary urn is of especial importance, as it fixes the period of the use of urns in the shape of temples. This period is that of the first relations of North Etruria with Magna Grecia and Greece (600–550 B. C.).—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, p. 500-502.

CHIUSI.—In a tomb *a camera* were found several articles accompanying a female skeleton. Encircling its head was a gold crown of laurel ornamented with gold leaves: on each side is stamped a group of figures. In a wooden box were (1) a circular mirror with a graffito of Perseus cutting off Medusa's head in the presence of Minerva; (2) a situla or small bucket in cast bronze with figured reliefs—quite a rarity. It is similar to that found at Bolsena (now in the *Museo Etrusco*, Florence), and is decorated with three scenes. The probable date of these objects is the III century B. C.—*Bull. d. Istituto*, 1885, p. 200.

MONTE CAVO.—Three small objects of Egyptian workmanship were found here: (1) an amulet in blue majolica with the symbol Ded, to be placed around the neck of a mummy; (2) a figure of the demon Amset, and (3) one of the goddess Nephthys; both belonging to the toilet of a mummy. Dr. Erman considers them to be purely Egyptian works and not Phœnician imitations.—*Bull. d. Istituto*, 1885, p. 182.

ORVIETO.—The excavation of archaic tombs at the necropolis of the *Cannicella* has been continued, but without any very important results,

the finds being of a character similar to those of previous excavations.—*Not. d. Scavi*, Dec. 1885, p. 502.

PERUGIA.—Excavations have recently been undertaken at two points outside the city. Near the Porta del Bulagaio, were opened some tombs containing Roman objects, some anterior some posterior to the Hannibalic war. Near Monte Vile is a place called, from the numerous Etruscan tombs, *Le Grotte*. A single small *hypogeum* has been discovered intact, on whose tufa bench were found fourteen cinerary urns with short inscriptions showing them to belong to the Vibia family. The tomb seems to belong to the II cent. B. C. Several of the urns have bas-reliefs.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, pp. 497–500.

PISA (near).—Under the fortress of Verruca was found a group of objects (*paalstab ad alette*) belonging probably to the pure bronze age; this is of all the more importance for Etruria that it proves the existence of an archæological stratum no traces of which had been furnished by the cemeteries or isolated tombs of that region.—*Bull. di Paletnologia Ital.* 1885, No. 11–12, p. 192.

POMPEII.—The excavations carried on from July to December were in reg. VIII, is. 2; and the most interesting building explored was the so-called *casa di Giuseppe II*, first discovered in 1767 and 1769. Several frescos, mostly in poor condition, were found.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, pp. 532–539.

QUINTO FIORENTINO.—*Ancient tomb.*—Under the casino of a villa called *la Mula*, between five and six miles from Florence, exists a very early unique Etruscan tomb, noticed and described by Prof. Helbig. It consists of a circular construction, about 10 met. in diameter, surmounted by a cupola constructed in horizontal strata: out of this leads a corridor. Both are built of huge quadrangular blocks of calcareous stone fitted without cement and without any trace of tools (cf. similar tombs on gulf of Argos and at Menidi in Attika). It belongs to an advanced but somewhat early stage of Etruscan civilization, and is attributed by Helbig to the VI century B. C.—*Bull. d. Istituto*, 1885, pp. 193–199.

REMEDELLO (near Reggio d'Emilia).—These excavations have been continued from last year by the Signori Bandieri and Ruzzenenti. Towards the N. were found a group of Gallic tombs: towards the W. another group of 17 tombs of the *eneo-lithic* period.—*Bull. di Paletnologia Ital.* 1885, pp. 133–146.

RIVA SAN VITALE (Lake Lugano).—An inscription found here belongs to the class of mortuary foundations ordering periodical *rosalia*. It is thus restored by Prof. Mommsen: *D. M. Caji Romati C. f. . . . III viri i(ure) d(ieundo) Como, . . a Martina cum filiis c. k. qui largitus est . . . primo Subinatibus [sextert. mille] a quibus petivit ut coitione sua memoriam*

matris eius per annos colant amaranto vel rosis profundant. Quod si neglexerint facere quadruplum eos heredis heredi. Romati ave.—Berl. phil. Woch. Jan. 30.

ROME.—*Inscriptions.*—The following important inscriptions are published by Lanciani in the *Notizie degli Scavi*:—

1. Of year 219 A. D., on a cippus; *Herculi Magusano | obredium Domini nostri | M. Aureli Antonini Pii | Felicis Aug Equites Singulares | Antoniniani ejus cives | Batavi sive Thraces adlecti | ex provincia Germania | inferiore votum solverunt | libentes merito III Kal. Oct | imp Dn Antonino Aug II et | Tineio sacerdote II cos.*

2. Of year 241 A. D., on a cippus; on the face, *I O M | Deo Sabadio sacrum | Julius Faustus Dec N̄ | Eq̄q sing Dñ ex votum | posuit et conalarium | nomina inseruit | ex ala prima Darda prov Moesiae inf.* On the left side, a list of 13 names; on the right side: *Dedicata | III Non Aug | Domino N Gordiano Aug | II et Pompeiano cos.*

3. Of year 142 A. D., on a cippus; *Herculi et Genio | Imp. Titi Aeli Hadriani | Antonini Aug Pii P. P. | Veterani missi honesta | missione ex numero equitum | sing. aug. quorum nomina in | lateribus inscripta sunt laeti | libentes posuerunt statuum marm | cum sua basi Quadrato et Rufino cos, etc.* On the right and left sides, a list of 40 names of *equites singulares*.

4. Of year 141 A. D., on a cippus; *Jovi . optimo | maximo . Junoni | Minervae . Marti | Victoriae . Herculi | Fortunae . Mercurio | Felicitati . saluti . fatis | campestribus . Silvano | Apollini . Dianae . eponae | matribus . sulevis et | genio . sing . Aug | ceterisque . Dis . immortalib | veterani . missi | honesta . missione . ex . eodem | numero . ab . Imp . Hadriano | Antonino . Aug . P. P. P. | Priscino . et . Stloga . cōs | L. L. M. V. S.—Not. d. Scavi, Dec. 1885, p. 524.*

Another *Mithræum* has been found, on the site of the church of S. Caio, with traces of a fine fresco representing Mithras *tauroktonos* between the two genii of the solstices. This had been, at an early period, covered up by a similar group in stucco relief.—*Not. d. Scavi*, Dec. 1885, p. 527.

Horrea Galbae.—The building—docks or warehouses—of the *Horrea Galbae* has come to light. In plan it is identical with the docks of Ostia and Porto, consisting of a series of rectangular courts surrounded by wide porticos. It begins near the Arco S. Lazaro, and stretches along the plain as far as the foot of Monte Testaccio on one side, and the ruins of the Emporium on the other.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 23.

Mausoleum of Galba.—Below the basilica of San Paolo, and near the Emporium, has been discovered the tomb of the founder of the *horrea*, Sergius Sulpicius Galba, son of Sergius, consul in 646 U. C. The tomb is built in the severe style of the Republic (cf. tomb at Palazzuolo attrib. to

Corn. Scipio Hispalus). The inscription reads: *Ser · Sulpicius · Ser · F | Galba · Cos | Ped · Quadr · xxx* (Sergius Sulpicius Sergii filius Galba consul. Pedes quadrati xxx). The basement is built of large blocks of *peperino*, then follows a cornice of *pietra sperone*, upon which rises the rectangular body of the mausoleum built of reddish tufa. It is 20 ft. below the present level, and will be rebuilt in another place, and a square made around it.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 23; *Cour. de l'Art*, Feb. 26.

Mosaics.—On the Coelian Hill, where the military hospital is to stand, a discovery has been made of a very large and fine mosaic, measuring 12 by 8 metres. The mosaic seems to belong to the time of the last emperors, and must have formed the pavement of a room in some palace. It closely resembles the mosaic found in the Via Nazionale before the Palazzo Colonna, and now preserved in the Capitol. The design of the recently discovered mosaic is of rose-work surrounded by allegorical figures.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Dec. 4.

Some metres below the surface of the soil, in the Piazza della Cancellaria, during the demolition of the Palazzo Pagnoncelli, a fine mosaic was found, made of different colored marbles, and with designs of geometrical figures and other objects, in a good style. The archæologists who have seen it, say that it goes back to the first years of the Empire.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Oct. 30 and Nov. 6.

Terminal Stone.—In that part of the city which lies between the Aventine and the Tiber (S. Prati del Testaccio) extensive excavations are being made for municipal purposes. Here one of the terminal stones of the sacred area of Rome has been found. The stone—*cippus pomoerii*—belongs to the amplification made by Claudius A. D. 49, as is shown by the inscription.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 23.

TARQUINII-CORNETO.—No full account had as yet been given of the excavations carried on here with so much success since 1881. This lack has finally been supplied by a report made by Sig. A. Pasqui and published in the *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1885, Nov.–Dec. It will be necessary here only to add to the report which was given in the *JOURNAL* (vol. i. p. 440) the more recent investigations: our report ended Feb. 1. In March and April a number of tombs were opened which furnished objects of especial interest. They belong to various periods: some are archaic Etruscan, others yielded works of pure Greek style: among these were a large number of painted vases. More important is a memoir by Sig. Pasqui on the site of the ancient Tarquinii, which proves it to be not on the height called *Civita*, as had been supposed, but on the site of the modern Corneto.—Pasqui in *Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, pp. 505–524; Helbig in *Bull. d. Istituto*, Nov. 1885, pp. 209–222.

TERNI.—A necropolis of the first iron age has been discovered in the suburbs of Terni, at a place called *Sant' Agnese*. The tombs are for inhumation, and in them were found bronzes of the greatest interest, which are related to those of the well-known find of Piediluco, in the territory of Terni.—*Bull. di Paletnologia Ital.* 1885, p. 174.

VENICE: ISLAND OF TORCELLO.—An important discovery of objects belonging to the stone age, made by the director of the Museum of Torcello, Sig. Battaglini, shows this to have been a centre of population at that early period. These objects, over 140 in number, comprise “palchi” and poniards in bone of reindeer, deer and other ruminants; arms; necklaces; amulets; “mazzuoli”; edge-tools; etc.—*Bull. di Paletnologia Ital.* 1885, No. 11–12, pp. 190–191.

VETULONIA.—On p. 447 of vol. I of the JOURNAL, the archaic necropolis of the *Poggio della Guardia* was described. Since its discovery, however, another vast necropolis of the same Villanova type has been more thoroughly explored on the hill of Colonna, in an almost opposite direction to the first, of which it seems to be also the immediate continuation in point of time. Already, on p. 447, it had been noticed how, over the entire hill, there were scattered *tumuli* or *cuccumelle*, for burial by inhumation, belonging to the best Etruscan period. The greater number are ranged along a street of tombs to the N., which descends to the marsh of Castiglioni, skirting the necropolis of the *Poggio della Guardia*, towards the plain. This street, however, continues on the opposite side of the hill, towards the river *Aliena* or *Linca*, through a narrow gorge. In their midst, and on the *colle Baroncio*, exists the second archaic necropolis, similar in form to the first. The tombs are all for cremation, and are excavated in the rock in the form of wells: they are judged to be posterior to those of the *Poggio della Guardia* on account of the greater accuracy of construction, and the greater abundance and variety of the contents. A notable peculiarity is the superposition of one well over another; but this does not imply separate strata of different ages. Often the tombs were placed so close together that the upright slab which formed one of the walls served also the same purpose for the neighboring tomb.—The *cuccumella del Diavolino* is one of the largest tumuli near Colonna, being 14 met. high, and 260 in circumference: excavations resulted in the discovery, along a line of 18 met., of a horizontal terrace of great slabs of granite in a double row.—Further excavations have been made in the necropolis of *Poggia della Guardia*, without adding anything to what was already known.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, p. 398 sqq.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

FLORENCE.—*Church of Santa Trinità.*—With the consent of the Minister of Public Instruction, Professor Cosimo Conti has made several attempts to uncover the mediæval frescos on the walls of this church. So far Prof. Conti has proved that all the exterior lunettes of the family chapels, as well as numerous portions of the interior of these chapels, had historical, religious, and ornamental decoration.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Dec. 4.

ROME.—*Catacomb of Santa Felicità.*—Some years ago Com. de Rossi identified some subterraneans excavated under the Vigna Carcano, one mile outside of Rome on the Via Salaria, as the cemetery of Felicità, martyred under Marcus Aurelius. This has just now been confirmed by the discovery of important works: a hall or crypt containing a painting of the VII cent. in Byzantine style representing, above, the half-figure of the Saviour blessing the figures beneath. In the centre is Sta Felicità with a nimbus; on her left are four of her sons (inscriptions *Philippus*, *Martialis*), and on her right the other three (insc. *Januarius*, *Silvanus*): all are crowned, and the scene represents their glorification. This crypt opens on the right, about half-way down, of an ancient stairway, on each side of which are the usual rows of loculi and the diverging galleries. An unusually large number of terracotta lamps were found. At the bottom of the staircase was a species of well, surmounted by an arch containing traces of paintings, which seems to have been used by the early Christians for baptism by immersion: such a baptistery is of very rare occurrence in the catacombs. The inscriptions as yet found are not of special importance. Excavations are prevented by the building placed over the cemetery.—Orazio Marucchi in the *Nuova Antologia*, Feb. 1, pp. 409–421.

Apse of St. John Lateran.—The new apse is nearly finished, and the solemn opening is to take place on the fête-day of John the Baptist. The frescos and the decoration of the ceiling are being finished. All the old mosaics have been replaced in the new apse.—*Cour. de l'Art*, March 12. [When it was decided, five or six years ago, to lengthen the choir of the basilica and build a new apse, the important mosaics of the V and XIII centuries which filled the old apse, in the semi-dome and between the windows, had to be removed. Before doing this an exact tracing was made of them, cube by cube, and was then colored in fac-simile. This has made the reconstitution of the mosaics a matter of comparative ease to the skilled mosaicists of the *Fabbrica* of St. Peter. Their archæological value, however, has been much diminished, as the different restorations and changes they have undergone can no longer be traced; but it is to be hoped that a careful study of this kind was made before the removal. ED.].

VANDALISM IN ROME.—*Ara-Cœli.*—Among the buildings on the Capitol to be destroyed by the preliminary works for the national monument of Victor Emmanuel, are the convent of Ara-Cœli, and the tower of Paul III. The latter building is interesting as one of the few remaining monuments of Rome as it was before the Florentine and barocco schools changed the entire appearance of the city.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Nov. 27.

Church of S. Stefano sopra Cacco.—This early church, which preserves its basilical form, consists of three naves supported by fourteen antique columns, and contains a fresco by Pierino del Vaga, is to be destroyed and replaced by a casern.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1885, p. 553.

VENICE.—The scaffolds have just been removed from the Loggetta di Sansovino, at the foot of the Campanile, in the piazza of San Marco. The restoration of the building has been going on for several years, and has caused fierce criticism. It is said that the work is extremely well done, the ancient fragments being put into place, and the gaps carefully repaired.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Nov. 6.

The paving of the piazza of San Marco having to be renewed, the opportunity has been taken to upturn the soil, in order to discover the original dimensions of the square, and to find, if possible, traces of the walls of the church of San Geminiano, and of the wall built in 900 A. D. to resist the pirates.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Dec. 4.

Last July a hole was dug at the N. W. angle of the campanile, with the object of finding out the materials and construction of the foundations. At the depth of 2 ft. 5 in. an older pavement of "herring-bone" brickwork was found. This is the pavement represented in Gentile Bellini's picture of the square, painted just before 1500 A. D. The campanile, which is of brick, rests on a plinth of stonework, with three offsets or footings, visible above the level of the present piazza. Two other offsets are hidden between the present and the old pavement. Below this once-visible plinth are seven courses of massive stone blocks, finishing at the bottom with a course nearly 3 ft. thick, which rests on a double layer of stout oak planks, laid crosswise. This oaken floor rests on a mass of closely driven piles, formed of posts only about eight inches in diameter, not of oak, but of the soft white poplar which grows near the Venetian lagunes. The area of the wooden platform is only a few inches larger than that of the stone base of the campanile, and depends for its solidity on the extreme density of the clay into which the piles are driven.

Signor Giacomo Boni, who has charge of the works, says that at an early period the Venetians used local woods, but, later on, the fine conifers from the lower Alps came into use. The foundations of the Doge's palace, built in the XIV cent., rest on a double layer of red-larch-wood from Cadore. It is noticeable that the foundation of the Doge's palace

does not rest on piles, but the weight of the building is distributed by projecting footings.—*Academy*, Nov. 7.

Mr. C. H. Blackall, who made the above examination, published the results of his work, in detail and with illustrations, in the *American Architect*, vol. XVIII. No 505, pp. 101–2.

FRANCE.

ANTIBES.—*Cathedral*.—M. Félon, while restoring a chapel, rediscovered a series of frescos representing, in seventeen compartments, the Life of Christ. On the principal composition, which is a masterpiece, he found the date 1315. The others of greatest merit are the Garden of Olives, the Bearing of the Cross, the Ascension, Pentecost, the Assumption, and Calvary. They appear to be the work of some Italian master and his pupils, as the execution is unequal.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1885, p. 554.

ARTRES.—*Merovingian Jewelry*.—At the sitting of the *Acad. des Insc. et Belles-Lettres* held Jan. 29, M. Ch. Robert described the contents of a Merovingian tomb of a woman, composed of vases, objects for the toilet, and jewelry, of which the latter only were preserved. They are among the most curious specimens of the kind of jewelry which the Franks and Goths did not borrow from the Romans, and which was probably of Oriental origin.—*Temps*, Feb. 1.

MOINT (Loire).—A treasure of Roman objects has been found in a vase. It includes 1285 coins of the reign of Trajan, lamps, rings, and other precious objects. Remains of ancient substructures have also been discovered on the site. See the report of M. Robert at the sitting of the *Acad. des Insc. et Belles-Lettres* on Feb. 19.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Feb. 26.

PARIS.—*Amphitheatre*.—Some time since, a portion of ground at the corner of the Rue Monge and the Rue Navarre was purchased by the Paris municipality, as this site was known to be above a part of the ancient amphitheatre of Lutetia. Excavations have thus far disclosed an arena girt by a *podium* about 2 met. high, from which rise the usual tiers of seats. Within the *podium*, and concentric therewith, are traces of a second, low but very thick, wall, which may have enabled the circus to be used for sea-fights. Among the débris are portions of seats on which are inscribed the names of personages for whom they were reserved. It is expected that the land which covers the rest of the ruin will also be bought.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 16.

Cluny Museum.—One of the inner courts of the Museum has been transformed into an exhibition-hall by the addition of a glass roof. The works to be exhibited are already being arranged, and the hall will be open in June.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Feb. 19.

BELGIUM.

MALDEGEM (near) (East Flanders).—The *Messenger des sciences historiques* announces the discovery, during excavations made to find the ruins of the Abbey of Zoetendaale (destroyed in XVI cent.), of the foundations of an early mediæval castle (27 by 12 met.). At one corner was a triangular tower, a very rare feature in the military architecture of Belgium.—*Bull. Monumental*, 1885, p. 545.

TOURNAI.—*Cathedral church of St. Nicholas*.—See vol. I. p. 456 of the JOURNAL. The restoration is being continued, and has brought to light, among other things, (1) a sculptured sepulchral slab of 1380, (2) a sculptured relief of Baudouin d'Hainin (†1420), and (3) a polychromatic relief of the entire family of Arnould de Gueldres at the feet of the Virgin, dating from 1560.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1885, p. 553.

GERMANY.

Roman remains.—In digging the canal along the Main, remains have been found of Roman bridges near Gross-Crotzenburg and Nied. Also, a Roman grave near Niederrad.—*Berl. phil. Woch.* Jan. 9.

ABUSINA.—See vol. I. p. 247 of JOURNAL. Extensive excavation by the Rev. W. Schreiner, the happy discoverer of this great Roman fortress at Eining on the Danube, has laid bare, not only the military works and buildings, but also over seventy large civil structures situated between the northern and southern *Castra*. The fine fortifications of the southern camp, its walled escarps and towers, its praetorium and gates, the double circle of forts around the town, justify Mr. Schreiner's opinion that Abusina was the Paris of Roman South-East Germany. It was thrice taken, but always rebuilt. The county of Lower Bavaria has undertaken to preserve the ruins, and, wherever necessary, has acquired the sites on which they stand. The collections resulting from the discovery embrace some 2500 specimens,—pottery; bone-carvings; armor; and ornaments in bronze, silver, gold, and precious stones.—*Munich Fremdenblatt*, Nov. 15.

BONN.—In the Roman *Castrum* has been found a beautiful bronze statuette, of the best period of Roman art, representing a winged Victory standing on the globe. It has been purchased by Prof. Aus'm Weerth.—*Berl. phil. Woch.* Jan. 30.

CAMPODUNUM.—The identity of Kempten, Bavaria, with this Kelto-Roman town is accepted. The exact situation of the *castrum* was not known before the discovery, last summer, of a group of ruins 64 by 125 metres. The bricks bear no legionary stamp. The southern half of the group consists of a great hall (27 by 16 m.) flanked by smaller rooms. Its semi-circular projection suggests the basilica. The central hall in the

northern portion has a rectangular projection, and is flanked by larger apartments. A suite of fourteen chambers runs along the western side of the whole edifice, which may have been a praetorial residence.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Oct. 26.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Trojan pottery and other treasures in the museum of Constantinople have been bought from the Turkish government for Dr. Schliemann, who proposes to present them to the Schliemann museum in Berlin.—*Berl. phil. Woch.* Nov. 14.

RUSSIA.

KIEW.—A prehistoric tomb belonging to the cut-stone age has been found near Gloubotphigu. The Russian archæologists, professors Feofeltow and Kiboltchitch, intend to report on it to the Society of Naturalists.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Feb. 5.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND.—Mr. A. S. MURRAY has succeeded Prof. C. T. Newton as Director of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum. The directorship of Oriental antiquities, vacated a short time ago by the death of Mr. S. Birch, has been given to M. LE PAGE RENOUF. Mr. Sidney Colvin has resigned the Slade professorship, and Mr. I. H. MIDDLTON has been elected in his place.—*Berl. phil. Woch.* Feb. 27.

PROF. C. T. NEWTON is delivering during the current term at University College (London) two courses of lectures: (1) on "Greek Inscriptions," with Dittenberger's *Sylloge Insc. Graec.* and Hick's *Man. of Greek Inscr.* for his text-books; and (2) on "Greek myths illustrated by fictile vases and other monuments." These lectures began on January 8, and are bi-monthly.—*Academy*, Jan. 9.

DEERHURST.—*Saxon Chapel*.—At a short distance from the well-known Saxon parish church, an ancient chapel has been found. The outline of the walls has been traced, and the building found to have a small nave and chancel of very early work. A dedication-stone of the altar to the Holy Trinity has been found, and Mr. Birch, who announced the discovery at a meeting of the British Archæological Association, points out the resemblance to the inscription in the Ashmolean Museum recording the dedication of a church at Deerhurst by Earl Odda in 1056.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 28.

WHITLEY CASTLE AND SOUTH SHIELDS.—*Roman Inscriptions*.—Mr. W. Thompson Watkin reports the discovery of two Roman inscriptions. The first was found at the Roman station of Whitley Castle, near Alston.

Only the right-hand lower corner of the tablet remains. On it is the following:

°S III VI | O · LEG · | S · PR · BR ·

Mr. Watkin fills out the inscription as follows: *co(n)s(ul) III. Vi(rio) (Lup)o Leg(ato) Aug(usti) co(n)s(ulari) Pr(ovinciae) Br(itanniae)*. *Sub* must be understood before *Virio*. The third consulate of Septimius Severus was A. D. 202; and, as he was never consul a fourth time, the numeral *III* followed the abbreviation *cos* in all inscriptions in which his name occurred after that date, and in which his consulships are mentioned. Virius Lupus was legate in Britain, as we know from other sources, in 197 A. D.; but we find L. Alfenius Senecio holding that title in 205 A. D. Mr. Watkin thinks that from this inscription it may be gathered that Lupus was in the island from 197 to at least 202.

The other inscription was on a small altar, 2 ft. 3 in. high, found at South Shields [discovered during sewerage operations on the site of the Roman *castrum*, and just within the eastern rampart.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 24]. It is inscribed on the front:

D · ESCVLAP · | P · VIBOLEIVS | SECVNDVS | ARAM | D · D ·

There is a *præfericulum* sculptured on the right side, and on the left a *patera*. The expansion is *D(eo) Esculap(io)*. *P(ublius) Viboleius Secundus, Aram D(onum) D(at)*. It is the fifth dedication to Aesculapius found in Britain, so far as is recorded.—*Academy*, Nov. 7.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI.—*Museum and Art-School*.—In 1880, Mr. Ch. W. West offered \$150,000 for the erection of a Museum, and this sum was increased to \$316,000 by public subscription. The building was commenced in 1882, and is now completed: it will be opened in the Spring. It has an income of \$10,500 from a further donation of \$150,000 from Mr. West. An Art-School will soon be erected in connection with the Museum: Mr. Sinton and Mr. Springer have given \$95,000 for the building, and Mr. Longworth has left \$371,000, the income of which, about \$15,000, will be devoted to its support.—*Amer. Architect*, Jan. 9.

WASHINGTON.—*National Museum*.—A notable event in the history of the Museum is the opening to the public of the hall of Aboriginal-American pottery. The collection is unsurpassed in the number and beauty of its specimens. It embraces upwards of 20,000 pieces, about one-half of which will be placed on exhibition. The great wall-case,

nine feet in height and with a total length of two hundred feet, is devoted to the handsome wares of the modern Pueblo Indians. A central case, of the same height and twelve feet square, contains the ancient Pueblo series, chronologically arranged. Beginning with the most archaic form on the lower tier of shelves, we ascend through the three succeeding groups to the earlier historic forms at the top. The remaining floor-space will accommodate about forty of the standard Museum cases, a number of which are now completed. These cases will contain selected series of the various groups of ancient ware. The Mississippi valley, Mexico, Costa Rica, Chèriqui, Peru, and Brazil, are exceptionally well represented. The Curator, W. H. Holmes, is engaged on the preparation of an exhaustive work upon native American ceramics, for which upwards of one thousand engravings are already made.

The fine series of models of ancient Pueblo ruins prepared for the New Orleans exhibition by the Bureau of Ethnology is now placed in the hall of Mexican antiquities, where it forms a most attractive and instructive feature.

Bureau of Ethnology.—A valuable collection of relics from a mound in Eastern Tennessee has recently been acquired by Dr. Thomas' section of the Bureau. Most interesting are a number of engraved shell gorgets. The designs are similar in type to those published in the *Second Annual Report* of the Bureau, but exhibit new features in the treatment of birds and of bird-men. The conception and execution of the figures is so superior as to awaken the suspicion that they were made by the ancient Mexicans or by early European traders in imitation of native work, but there is no feature in the designs themselves to give support to such an hypothesis.

Dr. Washington Matthews' studies of the mythologic sand-paintings of the Navajoes, are among the most novel and important contributions recently made to our knowledge of aboriginal art. Much additional matter was obtained during the fall months by Mr. and Mrs. James Stevenson, who were given free access to the nine-days' ceremonies of the *ye-bi-chai* dance, a favor never before accorded to strangers. The numerous duties of the Navajo pantheon with all their symbols and paraphernalia are delineated, and with great skill, in brilliantly colored sands upon the floors of the sacred enclosures. [*Communicated by W. H. Holmes.*]

CANADA.

Manitoba Mounds.—The exploration of the ancient mounds in Manitoba promises interesting results. It appears, from surveys made during the past summer, that the northern limits of the mound-builders lie

beyond the Red River of the North. Along this river and Lake Winnipeg, mounds were found identical in structure with the famous ones of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.—*Science*, Feb. 26.

MEXICO.

Former visitors to the City of Mexico and archæologists will be glad to know that the great Calendar-stone has been removed from the site it occupied for the period of 95 years, against the west wall of the Cathedral, and is now under shelter in the large new hall on the ground-floor of the National Museum. The monoliths commonly known as the "Sacrificial Stone" and the goddess "Teoyasmiqui" have been taken from the open courtyard of the building and also placed in the hall. From Mazatlan comes the news that the publication of *Los Aztecas* by the Rev. Pbro. Dámas. Sotomayor is suspended on account of certain difficulties in having the plates for illustration made there. The printing of the text, however, is in active progress. [*Communicated by Mrs. Z. Nuttall from private correspondence.*]

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